

**BANKING**

JOHN TAYLOR, President. H. H. SCHIFFER, Assistant Cashier.

**ZION'S SAVINGS BANK**

AND

**TRUST COMPANY,**

No. 63 EAST TEMPLE ST.

Does a General Banking Business.

Pays 5 per cent. interest on Savings Deposits.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

On Approved Securities, at Low Rates of Interest.

**U. S. DEPOSITARY, SALT LAKE CITY.**

**DESERET NATIONAL BANK,**

SALT LAKE CITY.

Paid in Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$200,000.

H. S. Eldredge, President. Wm. Jennings, Vice-Prest. Forams Little, John Sharp, Wm. W. Riter, L. S. Hills, Cashier, Jas. T. Little, Asst. Cashier.

Directors.

Receives Deposits Payable on Demand.

Buy and Sell Exchanges on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London and principal continental cities.

Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

**McCORMICK & CO., BANKERS,**

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AND HALEY, IDAHO.

Careful Attention given to the Sale of Ore and Bullion. We solicit consignments guaranteeing the Highest Market Prices.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Execute Orders for Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Bonds at New York and St. Francisco.

We Sell Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on leading cities of the United States and Foreign. London, Dublin, Berlin, Copenhagen, Paris, Stockholm, and all other prominent points in Europe, at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

**ACTIVE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.**

**PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:**

New York—Importers and Traders National Bank, Chemical National Bank, Kountze Brothers.

San Francisco—First National Bank, Commercial and First National Bank.

Omaha—Omaha National Bank.

Denver—City National Bank, Denver National Bank.

Kansas City—Bank of Kansas City.

St. Louis—States Savings Association.

**Union National Bank,**

SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital, Fully Paid, \$200,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Receives deposits, payable on demand.

Collections made at current rates, and remittances made on day of payment.

Correspondents in the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

**COMMODOUS SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.**

Absolutely Fire and Burglar Proof, connected with the Bank.

Safe Deposit Boxes, \$5 to \$25 per annum.

Special attention given to the sale of Ore and Bullion.

JOSEPH R. WALKER, President. BENJ. G. RAYBOLD, Cashier.

T. R. JONES. S. J. LYNN.

**T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,**

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

**JOSLIN & PARK,**

The Leading Jewellers of Salt Lake City, are offering Special Inducements in the way of Prices, Goods, etc.

A fine line of Rogers, Smith & Co.'s Quadruple Plated Teas, Silver Pitchers, Water Sets, Fruit Dishes and Baskets, etc. etc.

See the New Patent Water Pitcher.

A full line of Gorham Solid Sterling Silverware.

A new line of Solid Silver Jewelry, in Pins, Ear Rings, Hair Pins, Bangles, etc., just received.

The Largest Stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware in the West. Call and look us over.

**JOSLIN & PARK,**

**F. C. ANDERSON'S COLUMN**

**FRED C. ANDERSON, REAL ESTATE Land Agent.**

Office in the Old "SALT LAKE HOUSE," 145 Main Street.

WILL SEARCH RECORDS TO TITLE. Rents of Interest, Real Estate, Collect Rents and Int. Rest. Make out deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, etc., on short notice. A County Surveyor and a County Assessor.

50,000 Acres and more money to loan on approved security. Real Estate. In sums of \$500 and upwards.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Presently published one column of Houses and Lots for Sale, and should you fail to find in this below that for which you are seeking call by office for further particulars. No trouble to show properties.

**HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.**

850. A large, new, rustic House, adobe built, on 1st ward, Eleventh ward. This is a cheap place, but must be sold as the owner has moved from the Territory. Part cash, balance on long time.

1,600. Two room brick House and summer kitchen; also two room frame House in the rear, lot 25x10 rods south front, new well and force pump; First South street, car line, Eleventh ward.

2,500. Five room brick House, high ceiling, good neighborhood, lot 25x20 rods.

2,500. Five room adobe house, lot 6x10, close by and on car line. Pay half down, balance on time to suit.

700. A desirable house and lot in the 12th ward, east front and close to Brigham street. House is supplied with hot and cold water throughout. See me for particulars.

1,900. A nice four room rustic cottage, close by, south front, and cheap for the price.

1,400. Four room new brick house, south front, well fenced. This is a nice little place for the price.

2,000. Five room adobe house, lot 5x20 rods, well set in choicest trees and shrubbery.

1,000. Three room new brick house, 1st ward, lot 5x10 rods, well fenced.

4,000. A new and elegantly finished seven room adobe house, with room, bath, closets; lot 5x20 rods, well fenced.

5,000. Seven room two story brick house, two cellars, closets, etc., with sixteen acres of land, mostly cultivated. This is a cheap place, and is situated near the 1st ward, "Old Town" road. Water supply first class.

5,000. Nine room two story adobe house, with cellar, porch and closets; lot 5x20 rods, well fenced. This is a fine place, and is situated near the 1st ward, "Old Town" road. Water supply first class.

5,000. Nine room two story adobe house, with cellar, porch and closets; lot 5x20 rods, well fenced. This is a fine place, and is situated near the 1st ward, "Old Town" road. Water supply first class.

**LOTS FOR SALE.**

1,000. A 3x8 rod lot, with right of way, south front and fine neighborhood.

1,000. Choice building lot, Eighteenth ward, 3x10 rods, south front.

1,100. Corner lot, choice location; water, terms to suit.

600. Three rods, convenient to car line, Eleventh ward.

550. Must be sold within thirty days. Lot 5x10, on car line; pay half down if you like, balance on time.

300. Lot, 3x10 rods, south front. See me for terms.

1,300. Fine building lot, 4x10, south front.

1,400. Building lot, close by. Ten per cent. discount if bought during this month.

500. Full lot, Nineteenth ward, or will sell half at same rate.

1,000 per rod for building Lots, not far from business centre. Will be sold on the installment plan.

3,300. Choice building lot, 5x20 rods, convenient to business centre.

1,000. East front building lot, 3x10 rods, with right of alley. Retired location and yet not far from business.

500. Corner lot, 5x10 rods, Twenty-first ward.

200. Full lot, Twenty-first ward. Chance for a laboring man.

350. East front building lot, 3x10 rods, south front.

1,000. Choice building lot, 3x10 rods, near Eagle Gate. Nice location, hydrant water and close to business, are some of the points which should attract attention to this lot.

**FOR RENT.**

15. Five room cottage, hydrant water.

15. Five room house, hydrant water.

22. Six room house, hydrant water.

15. Business shop.

22. Eight room house on car line.

20. Eight room new House, hydrant water.

15. Five room Cottage.

15. Five room new brick Cottage, First South street.

20. Five room House, large lot.

25. Six room new brick House, Twelfth ward.

Two room brick House.

20. Eight room House, city water.

15. Five room Cottage, hydrant water.

**N. B.—Special Attention given to the care and management of**

## INDOORS AND OUT.

The Farm, Orchard, Garden, and Household.

**HINTS AND NOTES FOR ALL.**

Protecting Wheat—Ground Feed—Milking—Pretty Decoration—Sleighing.

When needed, heat very hot in the oven, put in its case, and it is ready for use.

The following tribute to the farmers' faithful wife, is from an exchange. "She is up before daylight, on cold, freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scalded corn is eaten ravenously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs by the basketful, 150 laying hens shelling them prodigiously. It makes the people stare to see her bring in thirty-five to forty dozen eggs at a trip, when they are selling at 25 to 30 cents a dozen. And she does this, too, with the greatest of opposition and disadvantages, old rattle-trap coops, and yards made up of anything and everything she can put together in the shape of something to shelter the little chicks and other fowl from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens and the biggest ducks of any in her region of country. Given warm poultry houses, commodious yards, and generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and work, and she could triple her present income, and beat the eighty-acre farm four to one on profits.

An interesting home-made method of making a decorative glass can be simply in taking a glass or goblet and placing in the interior a little common salt water. In a day or two a slight mist will be seen upon the glass—hourly this will grow, until in a very short time the glass will present a beautiful appearance, the glass being enlarged to twice its thickness and covered with beautiful salt crystals, packed upon one another in some peculiar fungus of animal growth. It is necessary to place a dish beneath the glass, as the crystals will run over, if the term can be used. The glass can be made additionally beautiful by placing in the salt and water some common red ink; this will be absorbed, as it were, and the white surface covered by blue or any color by the introduction of ink or tints. No more simple method of producing inexpensive and beautiful ornaments can be imagined, and by using different shapes of vases and shades, an endless variety of beautiful forms can be produced, pleasing alike to young and old. Scientific American.

One of the suggestions, made by a report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, for guarding against ravages from the Hessian fly is that the land be pastured with sheep. The consequent close cropping of the wheat in November and in December may cause many of the eggs to hatch, and the larvae to be destroyed.

The eggs, says this report, hatch in about four days after they are laid. Several of the maggots, or larvae, make their way down to the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between the base of the leaves and stem near the roots, causing the stalk to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. By the end of November or from thirty to forty days after the wheat is sown, the roots of the diseased stalks, and many of the lower leaves, are found as if they were brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies, a little smaller than grains of rice. They remain in the wh at until warm weather. In April the larvae rapidly transform into the pupa, within its flaxen skin, the fly emerging from its case about the end of April. The eggs laid by this first or spring brood of these scum hatches; this second brood of larvae live a few weeks, the flaxen state is soon assumed, and the autumn or second brood of flies appear in August. In some cases there may be two autumn broods, the earlier (August) brood giving rise to a third set of flies in September.

When needed, heat very hot in the oven, put in its case, and it is ready for use.

The following tribute to the farmers' faithful wife, is from an exchange. "She is up before daylight, on cold, freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scalded corn is eaten ravenously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs by the basketful, 150 laying hens shelling them prodigiously. It makes the people stare to see her bring in thirty-five to forty dozen eggs at a trip, when they are selling at 25 to 30 cents a dozen. And she does this, too, with the greatest of opposition and disadvantages, old rattle-trap coops, and yards made up of anything and everything she can put together in the shape of something to shelter the little chicks and other fowl from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens and the biggest ducks of any in her region of country. Given warm poultry houses, commodious yards, and generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and work, and she could triple her present income, and beat the eighty-acre farm four to one on profits.

An interesting home-made method of making a decorative glass can be simply in taking a glass or goblet and placing in the interior a little common salt water. In a day or two a slight mist will be seen upon the glass—hourly this will grow, until in a very short time the glass will present a beautiful appearance, the glass being enlarged to twice its thickness and covered with beautiful salt crystals, packed upon one another in some peculiar fungus of animal growth. It is necessary to place a dish beneath the glass, as the crystals will run over, if the term can be used. The glass can be made additionally beautiful by placing in the salt and water some common red ink; this will be absorbed, as it were, and the white surface covered by blue or any color by the introduction of ink or tints. No more simple method of producing inexpensive and beautiful ornaments can be imagined, and by using different shapes of vases and shades, an endless variety of beautiful forms can be produced, pleasing alike to young and old. Scientific American.

One of the suggestions, made by a report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, for guarding against ravages from the Hessian fly is that the land be pastured with sheep. The consequent close cropping of the wheat in November and in December may cause many of the eggs to hatch, and the larvae to be destroyed.

The eggs, says this report, hatch in about four days after they are laid. Several of the maggots, or larvae, make their way down to the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between the base of the leaves and stem near the roots, causing the stalk to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. By the end of November or from thirty to forty days after the wheat is sown, the roots of the diseased stalks, and many of the lower leaves, are found as if they were brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies, a little smaller than grains of rice. They remain in the wh at until warm weather. In April the larvae rapidly transform into the pupa, within its flaxen skin, the fly emerging from its case about the end of April. The eggs laid by this first or spring brood of these scum hatches; this second brood of larvae live a few weeks, the flaxen state is soon assumed, and the autumn or second brood of flies appear in August. In some cases there may be two autumn broods, the earlier (August) brood giving rise to a third set of flies in September.

When needed, heat very hot in the oven, put in its case, and it is ready for use.

The following tribute to the farmers' faithful wife, is from an exchange. "She is up before daylight, on cold, freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scalded corn is eaten ravenously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs by the basketful, 150 laying hens shelling them prodigiously. It makes the people stare to see her bring in thirty-five to forty dozen eggs at a trip, when they are selling at 25 to 30 cents a dozen. And she does this, too, with the greatest of opposition and disadvantages, old rattle-trap coops, and yards made up of anything and everything she can put together in the shape of something to shelter the little chicks and other fowl from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens and the biggest ducks of any in her region of country. Given warm poultry houses, commodious yards, and generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and work, and she could triple her present income, and beat the eighty-acre farm four to one on profits.

An interesting home-made method of making a decorative glass can be simply in taking a glass or goblet and placing in the interior a little common salt water. In a day or two a slight mist will be seen upon the glass—hourly this will grow, until in a very short time the glass will present a beautiful appearance, the glass being enlarged to twice its thickness and covered with beautiful salt crystals, packed upon one another in some peculiar fungus of animal growth. It is necessary to place a dish beneath the glass, as the crystals will run over, if the term can be used. The glass can be made additionally beautiful by placing in the salt and water some common red ink; this will be absorbed, as it were, and the white surface covered by blue or any color by the introduction of ink or tints. No more simple method of producing inexpensive and beautiful ornaments can be imagined, and by using different shapes of vases and shades, an endless variety of beautiful forms can be produced, pleasing alike to young and old. Scientific American.

One of the suggestions, made by a report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, for guarding against ravages from the Hessian fly is that the land be pastured with sheep. The consequent close cropping of the wheat in November and in December may cause many of the eggs to hatch, and the larvae to be destroyed.

The eggs, says this report, hatch in about four days after they are laid. Several of the maggots, or larvae, make their way down to the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between the base of the leaves and stem near the roots, causing the stalk to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. By the end of November or from thirty to forty days after the wheat is sown, the roots of the diseased stalks, and many of the lower leaves, are found as if they were brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies, a little smaller than grains of rice. They remain in the wh at until warm weather. In April the larvae rapidly transform into the pupa, within its flaxen skin, the fly emerging from its case about the end of April. The eggs laid by this first or spring brood of these scum hatches; this second brood of larvae live a few weeks, the flaxen state is soon assumed, and the autumn or second brood of flies appear in August. In some cases there may be two autumn broods, the earlier (August) brood giving rise to a third set of flies in September.

When needed, heat very hot in the oven, put in its case, and it is ready for use.

The following tribute to the farmers' faithful wife, is from an exchange. "She is up before daylight, on cold, freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scalded corn is eaten ravenously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs by the basketful, 150 laying hens shelling them prodigiously. It makes the people stare to see her bring in thirty-five to forty dozen eggs at a trip, when they are selling at 25 to 30 cents a dozen. And she does this, too, with the greatest of opposition and disadvantages, old rattle-trap coops, and yards made up of anything and everything she can put together in the shape of something to shelter the little chicks and other fowl from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens and the biggest ducks of any in her region of country. Given warm poultry houses, commodious yards, and generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and work, and she could triple her present income, and beat the eighty-acre farm four to one on profits.

An interesting home-made method of making a decorative glass can be simply in taking a glass or goblet and placing in the interior a little common salt water. In a day or two a slight mist will be seen upon the glass—hourly this will grow, until in a very short time the glass will present a beautiful appearance, the glass being enlarged to twice its thickness and covered with beautiful salt crystals, packed upon one another in some peculiar fungus of animal growth. It is necessary to place a dish beneath the glass, as the crystals will run over, if the term can be used. The glass can be made additionally beautiful by placing in the salt and water some common red ink; this will be absorbed, as it were, and the white surface covered by blue or any color by the introduction of ink or tints. No more simple method of producing inexpensive and beautiful ornaments can be imagined, and by using different shapes of vases and shades, an endless variety of beautiful forms can be produced, pleasing alike to young and old. Scientific American.

One of the suggestions, made by a report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, for guarding against ravages from the Hessian fly is that the land be pastured with sheep. The consequent close cropping of the wheat in November and in December may cause many of the eggs to hatch, and the larvae to be destroyed.

The eggs, says this report, hatch in about four days after they are laid. Several of the maggots, or larvae, make their way down to the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between the base of the leaves and stem near the roots, causing the stalk to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. By the end of November or from thirty to forty days after the wheat is sown, the roots of the diseased stalks, and many of the lower leaves, are found as if they were brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies, a little smaller than grains of rice. They remain in the wh at until warm weather. In April the larvae rapidly transform into the pupa, within its flaxen skin, the fly emerging from its case about the end of April. The eggs laid by this first or spring brood of these scum hatches; this second brood of larvae live a few weeks, the flaxen state is soon assumed, and the autumn or second brood of flies appear in August. In some cases there may be two autumn broods, the earlier (August) brood giving rise to a third set of flies in September.

When needed, heat very hot in the oven, put in its case, and it is ready for use.

The following tribute to the farmers' faithful wife, is from an exchange. "She is up before daylight, on cold, freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scalded corn is eaten ravenously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs by the basketful, 150 laying hens shelling them prodigiously. It makes the people stare to see her bring in thirty-five to forty dozen eggs at a trip, when they are selling at 25 to 30 cents a dozen. And she does this, too, with the greatest of opposition and disadvantages, old rattle-trap coops, and yards made up of anything and everything she can put together in the shape of something to shelter the little chicks and other fowl from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens and the biggest ducks of any in her region of country. Given warm poultry houses, commodious yards, and generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and work, and she could triple her present income, and beat the eighty-acre farm four to one on profits.

An interesting home-made method of making a decorative glass can be simply in taking a glass or goblet and placing in the interior a little common salt water. In a day or two a slight mist will be seen upon the glass—hourly this will grow, until in a very short time the glass will present a beautiful appearance, the glass being enlarged to twice its thickness and covered with beautiful salt crystals, packed upon one another in some peculiar fungus of animal growth. It is necessary to place a dish beneath the glass, as the crystals will run over, if the term can be used. The glass can be made additionally beautiful by placing in the salt and water some common red ink; this will be absorbed, as it were, and the white surface covered by blue or any color by the introduction of ink or tints. No more simple method of producing inexpensive and beautiful ornaments can be imagined, and by using different shapes of vases and shades, an endless variety of beautiful forms can be produced, pleasing alike to young and old. Scientific American.

One of the suggestions, made by a report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, for guarding against ravages from the Hessian fly is that the land be pastured with sheep. The consequent close cropping of the wheat in November and in December may cause many of the eggs to hatch, and the larvae to be destroyed.

The eggs, says this report, hatch in about four days after they are laid. Several of the maggots, or larvae, make their way down to the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between the base of the leaves and stem near the roots, causing the stalk to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. By the end of November or from thirty to forty days after the wheat is sown, the roots of the diseased stalks, and many of the lower leaves, are found as if they were brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies, a little smaller than grains of rice. They remain in the wh at until warm weather. In April the larvae rapidly transform into the pupa, within its flaxen skin, the fly emerging from its case about the end of April. The eggs laid by this first or spring brood of these scum hatches; this second brood of larvae live a few weeks, the flaxen state is soon assumed, and the autumn or second brood of flies appear in August. In some cases there may be two autumn broods, the earlier (August) brood giving rise to a third set of flies in September.

When needed, heat very hot in the oven, put in its case, and it is ready for use.

The following tribute to the farmers' faithful wife, is from an exchange. "She is up before daylight, on cold, freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scalded corn is eaten ravenously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs by the basketful, 150 laying hens shelling them prodigiously. It makes the people stare to see her bring in thirty-five to forty dozen eggs at a trip, when they are selling at 25 to 30 cents a dozen. And she does this, too, with the greatest of opposition and disadvantages, old rattle-trap coops, and yards made up of anything and everything she can put together in the shape of something to shelter the little chicks and other fowl from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens and the biggest ducks of any in her region of country. Given warm poultry houses, commodious yards, and generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and work, and she could triple her present income, and beat the eighty-acre farm four to one on profits.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

When to Start and Time of Arrival.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

basketball, 150 laying hens sneaking the outlandishly. It makes the people sit to see her bring in thirty-five to forty dozen eggs at a trip, and they are looking at 25 to 30 cents a dozen. And does this, too, give her the greatest of position and disadvantages, old rattap traps, coops, and yards made up of anything and everything she can put together in the shape of something, under the little chicks and older fow from storm. She has the reputation of having the largest turkeys, the hardest chickens and the biggest ducks of all in her region of country. Given war poultry houses, commodious yards, a generous bins of feed, with a little encouraging help by hand and work, she could treble her present income.